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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 22-10964-mg
4	x
5	In the Matter of:
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7	CELSIUS NETWORK LLC,
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9	Debtor.
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12	United States Bankruptcy Court
13	One Bowling Green
14	New York, NY 10004
15	
16	May 14, 2024
17	3:02 p.m.
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20	
21	BEFORE:
22	HON MARTIN GLENN
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
24	
25	ECRO: JONATHAN

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Page 2
     HEARING re Hybrid Conference RE: Stretto Notice of Data
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     Security Incident. (Doc # 4834, 4858, 4880)
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     Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
4	Attorneys for the U.S. Trustee
5	Alexander Hamilton Custom House
6	One Bowling Green, Room 534
7	New York, NY 10004
8	
9	BY: MARK BRUH
10	
11	KIRKLAND ELLIS LLP
12	Attorneys for the Debtor
13	333 W Wolf Point Plaza
14	Chicago, IL 60654
15	
16	BY: ROSS KWASTENIET
17	
18	ALSO PRESENT:
19	JOSEPH MCNEILIS
20	DAVID J. ADLER
21	CHRIS BECIN
22	JEFFREY BERNSTEIN
23	JOHAN BRONGE
2 4	VITOR CUNHA
25	RICKIE CHANG

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1	CHRISTINA CIANCARELLI	
2	JON COLLARD	
3	AARON COLODNY	
4	SHARA CLAIRE CORNELL	
5	CAMERON R. CREWS	
6	DAVID DALHART	
7	TRISTAN LUIS DIAZ	
8	JAMES H. F. DIXON	
9	SHARON DOW	
10	JANELL ECKHARDT	
11	REBECCA GALLAGHER	
12	JASLEIGH GEARY	
13	DARIUS GHEORGHE	
14	SAMUEL P. HERSHEY	
15	JOHN HITTI	
16	DAVID KAHN	
17	DAN KAPLAN	
18	BRIAN P. KARPUK	
19	CHRIS KOENIG	
20	RIKI KOULY	
21	JOSEPH LEHRFELD	
22	MARK S. LEONARD	
23	NICOLE A. LEONARD	
24	SERBAN LUPU	
25	CHASE MARSH	

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1	BRIAN S. MASUMOTO	
2	JOHN MELLEIN	
3	MICHAEL D. MORRIS	
4	GREGORY F. PESCE	
5	RICHARD PHILLIPS	
6	JONATHAN RODRIGUEZ	
7	SAURABH ROHATGI	
8	DAVID SCHNEIDER	
9	WILLIAM D. SCHROEDER	
10	SAHRISH SOLEJA	
11	COURTNEY BURKS STEADMAN	
12	ELIZABETH B. VANDESTEEG	
13	EZRA VAZQUEZ-D'AMICO	
14	KEITH WOFFORD	
15	GOLSHID ZAHIREMAMI	
16	TANZILA ZOMO	
17	RAKESH PATEL	
18	HEIN VAN DER WIELEN	
19	GABRIEL BRUNSWICK	
20	DREW DUFFY	
21	CLARA ELLEN GEOGHEGAN	
22	UDAY GORREPATI	
23	TAYLOR HARRISON	
24	DIETRICH KNAUTH	
25	MIKE LEGGE	

Pq 7 of 44 Page 7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 CLERK: All rise. 3 AUTOMATED VOICE: Recording in progress. THE COURT: Please be seated. All right, we're 5 here in Celsius, 22-10964. This is the hybrid hearing 6 regarding Stretto's notice of data security incident. We have ... this was on the agenda, first item on the agenda on 7 8 May 7th. And I ordered that we also have the hearing today. 9 Please go ahead. MR. McNELIS: Joseph McNelis for Stretto. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. McNELIS: Stretto cares about and prioritizes 13 the security of information that it maintains for the 14 bankruptcy courts, and for that reason has measures put in 15 place to tend to prevent incidents like this. And if they 16 do happen, to mitigate the harm and the impact to creditors, 17 if incidents like this do happen. In terms of attempting to prevent incidents like this, all accounts that have access 18 19 to any Stretto system require a password and multifactor 20 authentication. And the, all of the employees including the 21 employee who was impacted here, go through training on how 22 to recognize and avoid this precise kind of attack. 23 THE COURT: Let me ask first -- I directed that 24 there be someone from, that an officer of Stretto be present

today.

Is there?

Page 8 1 MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Who is that? 3 MR. McNELIS: Chris Updike, the general counsel. THE COURT: Come on up here, in front of the bar, 4 5 Mr. Updike. What is Mr. Updike's position? His position 6 is? 7 MR. McNELIS: General counsel. THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, Mr. Updike. 8 9 ahead Mr. McNelis. 10 MR. McNELIS: Sure. So, unfortunately, this, this 11 employee did fall what's called a smishing attack. 12 THE COURT: Stuff happens. That I'm ... you know, 13 obviously, the Stretto, has procedures to try to avoid that 14 and I appreciate reading the investigation summary. I don't 15 doubt that. So, that's not where stuff happens. 16 question is, what's done as soon as you find out that's 17 something's happened? And I think -- let me be crystal 18 clear about this. I asked at the hearing on May 7th, 19 whether the accountholders, the Celsius accountholders, 20 whose information had been compromised in one fashion or 21 another, had been contacted. And I was told that the answer 22 to that was no, they had not been. 23 So, the report which you provided, the 24 confidential memorandum dated May 13th, on page five, under 25 Communications to Impacted Creditors, it starts out, the

Pq 9 of 44 Page 9 1 first paragraph starts, quote, "On May 7, 2024, Stretto 2 promptly began sending notifications to Celsius creditors 3 whose information may have been accessed and/or exfiltrated," close quote. So, that's the day of the 4 5 hearing. Do I presume that sometime after the hearing, 6 which was at two o'clock in the afternoon, Stretto, I'd say, 7 finally began notifying the accountholders? 8 MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor. There was 9 coordination that Stretto had --10 THE COURT: You might have put it in the memo. 11

wasn't coincidental that on May 7th, Stretto began notifying the accountholders. To put it mildly, I blew my stack at the hearing when I found out that Stretto hadn't done what seems to be among the most important things it could possibly do. It learned ... it learned of the breach April 18th, or 17th?

MR. McNELIS: April 17th, Your Honor.

THE COURT: April 17th. And the notion that there would be radio silence in terms of the accountholders whose information had been compromised, between April 17th and May 7th is, frankly, mindboggling to me. I understand that Stretto jumped on this with an investigation, but I guess, in my view, I'd like to know, why should accountholders have to wait for an investigation to be complete, completed, before they're advised that there's a problem?

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So, as I think was laid out MR. McNELIS: Sure. in the report, as soon as discovery of this incident happened, the incident response team at McDonald Hopkins and Stretto were working, literally, around the clock on this issue. THE COURT: I'll accept that as being true. I have no reason to believe that isn't the case. I think ... I'm certainly glad to see that as soon as they received information from their own internal systems that there appeared to have been systems compromised, and discovered how that happened -- I appreciate that. I don't have a problem about that. It's the several weeks until ... If I hadn't blown my stack at the hearing, it clearly was the precipitating factor, because -- you know, your client is shaking his head no, but you've acknowledged that there had not been communication with the accountholders as of the time of the hearing. The hearing was at two o'clock on May 7th, and your May 13th memo sort of casually says, "Oh, on May 7, 2024, Stretto promptly began sending notifications." I understand your point, Your MR. McNELIS: Sure. Honor. But I can tell you that whether ... however that hearing that went on May 7th, those communications were going to go out. THE COURT: You didn't tell me that.

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MR. McNELIS: So, how the hearing went on the 7th,
did not accelerate or change the timeline.

THE COURT: Why the wait until May 7th?

MR. McNELIS: Sure. So, the forensic investigation itself was not completed until May 6th. That is a very standard timeline for an investigation of this type. And as we're going through the investigation, the victim, you know, the company, Stretto, is learning information piecemeal and is working with the forensic investigators to determine whether there are anymore areas within their network, or within the forensic evidence, that they need to look at.

It was not until May 6th that we determined anyplace within the Stretto network that threat actor could have touched has been reviewed, and we've determined this is the full universe of information that could have been accessed. And the reason that we wait until that point is that there are risks for all parties involved, to both under notify a population, or over notify a population, in terms of telling too many people that their information has been impacted when, in truth, we don't know that it has been. Or in telling one group of creditors first, that your information may have been impacted, and then later telling another group, and later telling another group, is that we, as Stretto, firstly, to coordinate with Celsius, the debtor.

Page 12 1 Stretto does not have the ability or the authority to 2 unilaterally notify creditors. 3 THE COURT: You're going to (indiscernible) that 4 it was because Kirkland said don't tell anybody. Is that 5 why --? 6 MR. McNELIS: No, not at all. All I'm saying is, 7 we were working, as Stretto, with Celsius, starting on April 8 25th, having daily calls, to discuss the findings that were 9 happening, saying we reviewed this system and found X, we 10 reviewed this system and found Y. And --11 THE COURT: How many accounts were, in one fashion 12 or another, compromised? 13 MR. McNELIS: Just one. 14 THE COURT: How many Celsius accountholder 15 (indiscernible)? 16 MR. McNELIS: No Celsius accounts were impacted. 17 There was information that creditors --THE COURT: PII of Celsius creditors? 18 19 MR. McNELIS: Thirty-three. So, there was --20 THE COURT: And when did Stretto, or those 21 conducting the investigation determine that the number was 22 33? MR. McNELIS: On May 6th. And so, there was, as I 23 24 think you saw in the report, 104,000 creditors who had their 25 name and certain contact information that was impacted by

the incident.

THE COURT: So, what you're telling me is 104,000 had some information, some PII compromised, 33 more so than the rest?

MR. McNELIS: I would say PII is sort of a term of art in the cyber and privacy world, so --

THE COURT: It's defined in the Bankruptcy Code.

MR. McNELIS: So, PII, as I understand it, is not, is not necessarily just name and address; it would be something more sensitive like a Social Security number, a financial account number, something along those lines.

THE COURT: So, Section 101.41(A) -- 101 is the definitions, and 41(A): The term Personally Identifiable

Information means, (A), if provided by an individual to the debtor, in connection with obtaining a product or service from the debtor, primarily for personal, family or household purposes. That's (i), the first name or initial and last name of such individual, whether given at birth or time of adoption, or resulting from lawful change of name; (ii), the geographical address or the physical place of residence of such individual; (iii) an electronic address, including an email address, of such an individual. So, how many Celsius accountholders had personally identified -- it goes on. Let me give the full picture: (iv) is a telephone number dedicated to contacting such individual; (v) Social Security

Page 14 1 account number; (vi) the account number or the credit card 2 issued to such individual. So, my question to you is, how 3 many of the Celsius accountholders that had accounts with 4 Stretto, had personally information, personally-identifiable information obtained, as that term is defined in the 5 6 Bankruptcy Code? 7 MR. McNELIS: That would be approximately 104,000, 8 Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And have you notified 104,000 people 10 that personally identifiable information, as defined in the 11 Bankruptcy Code, was improper, improperly obtained? I'm not 12 -- I don't want to -- I'm not faulting Stretto. 13 MR. McNELIS: Understood. 14 THE COURT: Okay, it's a separation. Accidents 15 happen, things happen. But the Bankruptcy Code defines PII. 16 You've acknowledged roughly 104,000 Celsius creditors had 17 PII that was wrongfully obtained, surreptitiously obtained. 18 And you're drawing a distinction between -- I would 19 acknowledge, 33 more serious violations. But the Bankruptcy 20 Code, Stretto's in the business of dealing with bankruptcy 21 claims. The Bankruptcy Code has a much broader definition 22 of PII than the 33 accounts. So, is it only 33 that were notified, or 104,000 notified? 23 24 MR. McNELIS: No, all 104,000 were notified. 25 THE COURT: Over what period?

MR. McNELIS: On May 7th, the 33 individuals who had their Social Security number or tax payer identification number in the, in the data, were notified electronically.

And in that notification, they were also provided with 12 months of a credit monitoring product.

THE COURT: I saw that, and I've seen that as sort of the ... what appears to be -- I don't want to validate it, but that appears to be sort of the standard that's being used for providing protection.

MR. McNELIS: Yes, exactly. It's not required by law, but it is standard to include it in those types of notifications, particularly when a Social Security number, or something like that, is included. So, because those 33 had more sensitive information, Stretto and Celsius wanted to prioritize getting those out. They were done electronically on the 7th.

As just an update, Stretto has been tracking the receipt of those notifications. Out of the 33, there were two emails that bounced back as undeliverable. And yesterday, Stretto found the mailing address for those individuals and sent a similar letter in the mail. So, that's not in the report, but that's just an update.

Then, on ... as to the larger population that just had name and address and other contact information, there was a subset of those people that Stretto had emails for, or

email addresses for, and then another set where there was not an email but we had a mailing address. And so, emails to those, to that population started going out on May 8th, and I think they went out between May 8th and May 10th.

Again, Stretto is also tracking the receipt of those to try to determine, you know, the highest possible delivery to that population. Then, on May 10th is when the letters went out in the mail, to the, I'll call it the non-SSN population, on May 10th. And all of those letters have gone out in the mail at this point, and did as of Friday.

THE COURT: On page 3 of the report, it's labeled confidential memorandum, it's addressed to me. I guess you're one of the people who sent it; there are three names. They're all in your firm?

MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But on page three, the fourth bullet point on the page reads, quote, "There is evidence that the threat actor was able to access Stretto's Amazon Web Services, AWS, console, which hosts certain cloud-based applications. However, there is no evidence that the threat actor was able to access any date related to the Celsius bankruptcy matter stored in Stretto's AWS portal. The forensic evidence indicates that the threat actor had access to the console for approximately three minutes, and conducted initial reconnaissance activities. There is no

Page 17 1 evidence of access, access to or exfiltration of data from 2 the AWS console," close quote. 3 So, one question I have is, was data for any other debtor other than Celsius, accessed? 4 5 MR. McNELIS: As to that specific ... as to the AWS 6 console? 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. McNELIS: Or overall? THE COURT: Well, let's answer both. 9 10 MR. McNELIS: So, I'll say this. To that 11 question, there's no evidence from the forensic 12 investigation that any, any data stored within that AWS 13 console was accessed at all. So, you know, regardless of 14 what was in that console --15 THE COURT: Celsius or any other ... 16 MR. McNELIS: Yes, or any other debtor, there was 17 no information in that portion of the network that was 18 accessed. 19 THE COURT: The next bullet point, on page three, 20 the final one reads, quote, "The forensic evidence indicates 21 that the threat actor was able to access the impacted 22 employees' account in the CORE," -- that's in quotes, it says corporate restructuring software application --23 "(indiscernible) software program used by Stretto for 24 25 certain claim management activities. During instances of

Page 18 1 unauthorized access to this claim administration software, 2 the threat actor accessed and exfiltrated certain data held 3 by Stretto in connection with the Celsius bankruptcy matter. Stetto's (indiscernible) provided Stretto with a list of 4 5 activities conducted by the threat actor, within the CORE 6 application, for review by Stretto, in conjunction with 7 counsel." So, question one: Did the threat actor access and 8 9 exfiltrate data held by Stretto in connection with any 10 bankruptcy cases other than Celsius 11 MR. McNELIS: From the CORE software or ...? 12 THE COURT: Look, I'm reading, I read a quote from 13 your report. It refers to CORE. 14 MR. McNELIS: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Okay. And it acknowledges --16 MR. McNELIS: There were three other ... apologies. 17 THE COURT: Let me finish. I'm a little slow 18 sometimes, but let me finish. "It acknowledges that the 19 Threat Actor," -- and that's a capitalized term == "... 20 accessed and exfiltrated ..." -- exfiltrated means they took it, right? 21 22 MR. McNELIS: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- " certain data held by Stretto in 23 24 connection with the Celsius bankruptcy matter." And my 25 question now is, did you find any indication that any

Pg 19 of 44 Page 19 information in the CORE software application was accessed and exfiltrated in connection with any bankruptcy matters other than Celsius? MR. McNELIS: Yes, there were three, Your Honor. THE COURT: And what, if anything, has been -- are any of those cases pending in this Court? MR. McNELIS: I believe one is. And we, we have notified -- on April 22nd, is when Stretto first notified any debtors who had a bankruptcy case that Stretto was working on. That was the first time that Celsius and the three other debtors were informed of the incident. So, yes, we --THE COURT: I don't want to put the names of those on the record in this case. But have you conferred with the US Trustee's Office and advised them of each case in which any information in any Stretto system, whether it's CORE or another system, was improperly accessed and exfiltrated? MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor. So, last night, we -- or yesterday afternoon, we had a call, Stretto --THE COURT: You waited until the night before this hearing? MR. McNELIS: Stretto and the US Trustee had a call about this matter, in which it was -- the three other cases were also discussed. The US Trustee indicated that

they, they would like to have the appropriate representative

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22-10964-mg Doc 4892 Filed 05/17/24 Entered 05/17/24 12:59:17 Main Document Pg 20 of 44 Page 20 1 from the Trustee in those other cases informed. Stretto has 2 since reached back out to the three other parties in those 3 cases to say we would recommend reaching out to the US 4 Trustee. Let's coordinate that because, again, similar to 5 this case, Stretto doesn't feel that they can unilaterally 6 inform the US Trustee without first conferring with the actual party in the bankruptcy case. So, the plan is to do 7 8 that along with each of the parties in the case. 9 THE COURT: Has Stretto notified -- and I don't 10 want to put it on the record what cases those were; you've 11 indicated that that's been disclosed to the US Trustee's 12 Office, and you've also disclosed it to the counsel, 13 debtors' counsel, in those case? 14 MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Has Stretto notified each and 16 every accountholder who had PII, as defined in the 17 Bankruptcy Code, and you notified them that their

information was improperly accessed? Yes or no.

MR. McNELIS: No. As to the other --

THE COURT: And why is that?

MR. McNELIS: Sure. So, that --

THE COURT: If it's a case in this Court, as Chief Judge, I consider it my responsibility to make sure -- and I don't know whether your firm was involved or not. I mean, we've been through a go-round with all of the claims agents

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in connection with the ex-claim matter, as to which I opened a miscellaneous proceeding; which was ultimately resolved satisfactorily. I don't like finding out that information in any case pending in this Court -- have you notified the judges who are providing those other two cases, that there had been improper access to the information?

MR. McNELIS: No. At this time we have not.

THE COURT: Why not? Come on.

MR. McNELIS: So, at the end of the forensic investigation, the forensic firm provided Stretto with the information that was accessed. Then there is a period where Stretto has to do an internal review of that data, to try to sort out which cases were impacted, and then which individuals within those cases were impacted.

THE COURT: I expect to receive a letter, by

tomorrow at noon, with a copy to the US Trustee -- and you

can copy debtors' counsel in those cases -- identifying the

cases, and what information, what PII as defined in the

Bankruptcy Code, was improperly accessed in each of those

cases. I don't, what I don't like are these surprises.

The letter, a copy of the letter should be addressed to me,

but sent to the judges who are presiding over each of those

cases. And also, copy our Chief Deputy Clerk, Mike Paek,

sitting in the back of the room listening to this.

Okay. The last thing I want to find out is a bad

surprise, that PII, which is supposed to be protected, has been compromised. I don't blame Stretto for being compromised. But I don't like finding out that you didn't bother telling the judges. So, I'm ordering that by noon tomorrow, that letter go to the judges presiding in those matters; the US Trustee, to Mike Paek, the Chief Deputy Clerk.

MR. McNELIS: Understood, Your Honor. We will do that.

THE COURT: And has there been a complete forensic investigation in each of those cases to determine what information was accessed? You use the term exfiltrated. I assume that means it was downloaded by whoever the threat actor was.

MR. McNELIS: Yes. So, from a forensic standpoint, essentially, what the forensic firm can show is what systems and what information was touched. They don't know what's, what that information means. So, at the end of the investigation, the forensic firm sends that information to Stretto, at which point Stretto can say, okay, we know that these particular documents were in the places that were touched. Then we can go into those documents and figure out what cases were impacted and which individuals within those cases were impacted. And as to the three cases outside of this one, that process is ongoing but --

Page 23 1 Three besides this one, so a total of THE COURT: 2 four in this Court? 3 MR. McNELIS: A total of four, yes. THE COURT: Who were the judges presiding in those 4 5 matters? 6 MR. McNELIS: I don't ... I think Judge Wiles is one 7 that's pending here, but I don't know about the other two 8 cases, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: You'll know that by tomorrow at noon. 10 MR. McNELIS: Of course, yes. 11 THE COURT: This is really, look, it's really 12 troubling to me, it's really troubling to me. 13 MR. McNELIS: Yeah. And I do want to reiterate, 14 we had been working on this. The priority has been, let's 15 determine the full universe of information that was 16 impacted, so that we can be right the first time we send out 17 this, this notification. THE COURT: You say, on page four of the report, 18 19 it's under the heading Stretto's Internal Review of Impacted 20 Data, a little further down the page there's bullet points, 21 and the second bullet point: For over 99 percent of this 22 population, the impacted information was limited to contact information such as name, mailing address, email address, 23 24 and/or phone number. That's a big deal to me, okay. You 25 suggest that that's sort of unimportant information. That's

all really important information.

You know, just taking the Celsius case, there have been multiple instances of phishing attempts directed at creditors, obtaining ... when ... the start of this case, there as a sealing motion, the debtor made a sealing motion; which I granted in part and denied in part. The part I granted was for addresses, email addresses, phone numbers. Are you aware of this?

MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And yet, you make it sound in that bullet point that's not a big deal, for 99 percent of the people the only thing that was impacted were names, mailing addresses, email addresses, and/or phone numbers.

That's a big deal to me. That is something that I ordered not be disclosed.

MR. McNELIS: Understood, yes. And it was not meant to minimize the first group. It's really just differentiating what, you know, what, at least from my firm, would categorize as more sensitive versus less sensitive information. And I can say that it is rare to get --

THE COURT: What I've seen in this case already, when people improperly get hold of people's email addresses, and home addresses -- there have been threats against people, there have been attempts to, you know, gain access to their accounts and distributions and things like that.

So, I consider identifying information about a addresses, phone numbers and email addresses very serious. It may be hat Social Security numbers are an order of magnitude more than that. But I consider the kinds of personally identifiable information that we're saying, oh, only 99 percent of the accounts, really, all we're talking about is things like names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses.

MR. McNELIS: Right. And I think another point of why making that distinction was relevant here, is because one of the biggest concerns was, did the incident impact financial account information of creditors, or information like claim codes, which could have allowed a threat actor to, you know, either commit some kind of financial fraud or make claims on behalf of creditors. That was really the main distinction.

THE COURT: You don't know whether the threat actor who gained Social Security numbers, for example, has improperly gained access to a Celsius creditor's checking account in a financial institution.

MR. McNELIS: It's possible that in some other attack, they have. But we can say for certain that in this case, it did not happen, at least based on the forensic evidence. And one of the reasons is, the way that Celsius kept this information was that ... so, the information in the

CORE system, that was accessed, that mostly came from claim forms that were submitted by creditors. That was in one system called CORE. There was a separate system that was walled off from this account -- he did not have access to it -- that had the claim codes or wire information, depending on how the creditor was going to access their thoughts in this case. So, we know from the forensic investigation that there is no evidence that that system that had the claim codes and wire information, that was not touched. And based on Stretto's internal review, this account did not even have access to that system. So, I think that was one of the reasons why that distinction was made, because it was critical, you know, from the very beginning; certainly from the Celsius side, as well as Stretto, is we need to make sure that claim codes and wire information is not impacted here. And that's why that is highlighted, Your Honor. THE COURT: Does Stretto have a written policy with respect to disclosure of improper access to PII disclosure to accountholders, of PII? Is there a written policy? MR. McNELIS: About --? THE COURT: Stretto's steps to disclose to accountholders that their PII has been accessed, improperly accessed?

MR. McNELIS: I don't know if there's a written

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policy, Your Honor, but I know that as soon as this incident happened, there was an incident response policy that was initiated.

that, except they jumped on it internally, except the part about notifying the people whose accounts were affected by it. And my question is -- because I think this is a broader question, not only for Stretto but for other claims agents as well -- whether they have procedures in place for, one, identifying improper (indiscernible), or did, promptly didn't do; investigating it, which they did, how they went about it; notifying affected individuals or business entities that their account information has been improperly accessed? And under what circumstances will then -- Stretto, does it have a policy with respect to what's required before it will provide, this year, of the program that it has in effect? That seems to be pretty standard.

MR. McNELIS: Right. I don't know the answer to that, Your Honor. I know that there is, that there are some agreements between Stretto and Celsius, where there are specific steps that Stretto has to take to notify Celsius of an incident like this, and that was done in this case. And I think that's, that's because, I think as I noted, I mean Stretto is really working as -- not as a party in this case, so it can't unilaterally reach out to creditors. So, the

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THE COURT: You've got to be approved by this

Court before you can even be hired as a (indiscernible).

MR. McNELIS: Of course. Yes. So, the plan, in any of these cases, would be we, once we find out that an incident happens, we initiate our response. If it, as soon as it's determined that there's some bankruptcy information, we have a duty to reach out to that, that debtor, so that we can figure out what was impacted, how we respond --

THE COURT: What happens if the Debtor says, "Oh, don't worry about it," what do you do then? Do yo have an obligation to the Court? I'm concerned about, you know, maybe you don't ... you can't reach the appropriate contact person at the debtor's law firm for a week because he or she is away on vacation? Or ... I guess what I'm asking now, and I don't know whether Mr. Masumoto or Mr. Bruh can answer this, as to whether the US Trustee, in vetting claims agents, has looked to determine whether they have appropriate policies and procedures in place to deal with circumstances like occurred here. I would just -- I mean, I'm not determining anything from the Court's standpoint, at this point, but I'm certainly concerned, and might well ask in the context of whether or not to approve the retention of Stretto or another claims agent, whether they have policies and procedures in place, in the event of improper access to

Page 29 1 information; what are the steps that are taken? When is the 2 Court notified? When is the US Trustee notified? seems important to me. I'm not adopting the policy but, you 3 4 know ... 5 MR. McNELIS: I think one other point I would note 6 7 THE COURT: I don't want to do things, just, you know, kneejerk reaction. But these are all things that come 8 9 to mind about --10 MR. McNELIS: Yeah, I do know that Stretto does 11 have a, they have policies for compliance with the CCPA and 12 GDPR. And on their website those policies are published, 13 that give claimants, or you know, whoever is on that site, 14 at least notice of their rights under those statutes. 15 THE COURT: Does it say how quickly those 16 policies, any of those policies, how quickly Stretto will 17 notify them that your PII, as defined in the Bankruptcy 18 Code, is improperly accessed. MR. McNELIS: I don't know the answer to that. 19 20 can tell you that those laws would require that, and Stretto 21 would certainly comply with that. 22 THE COURT: Well, those laws are in the EU and I'm 23 sitting here in New York. ... 24 MR. McNELIS: Sure. Yeah, they just tend to be 25 the most stringent. The California law is one of the most

Page 30 1 stringent in the country, and GDPR is much more stringent 2 than a lot of the state laws. So, yes, so I know there are 3 published policies from Stretto on those two, those two 4 items. But to your specific question, I don't know the 5 answer to that. 6 THE COURT: Within a week, could you notify me 7 what, and provide me with copies of whatever policies 8 Stretto might have? 9 MR. McNELIS: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: And again, once they -- give it to me, 11 but give it to the US Trustee as well, and the US Trustee --I don't have to deal with this, okay. I shouldn't have to 12 13 deal with this. Stretto doesn't want to have to --14 MR. McNELIS: Right. 15 THE COURT: Look, they want to protect the data. 16 Accidents happen, things happen. 17 MR. McNELIS: Right. 18 THE COURT: And what happens then? What do they 19 do then? Do they notify the Court? Obviously, they didn't 20 notify two judges in this Court that PII In their cases was 21 compromised. 22 MR. McNELIS: Right. And I know, just from 23 dealing with this matter, these are issues that Stretto 24 cares about and is thinking about. And they know that

they're in a unique position working with the Court and

Page 31 1 working with all of this data, and it is a top priority for 2 the company. 3 THE COURT: So, on page two of this confidential memorandum -- did you provide a copy of this to the US 4 5 Trustee? 6 MR. McNELIS: Excuse me? 7 THE COURT: Yeah, he did, okay. I asked whether you provided a copy to the US Trustee. Mr. Bruh has 8 9 indicated yes. 10 MR. McNELIS: Yes. 11 THE COURT: So, on page two, the first paragraph 12 says, quote, "On April 17, 2024, Stretto Information 13 Technologies staff were alerted to suspicious activity 14 occurring in one employee account. Stretto immediately 15 initiated an internal investigation ..., " and it goes on from 16 there. When did Stretto learn of improper access to 17 information in two other cases in this Court? Or three 18 other cases in this Court? 19 MR. McNELIS: That was either April 21st or April 20 22nd, was when it was confirmed that that there was 21 information related to bankruptcy cases, that could have 22 been accessed. And that April 22nd was the date that all of 23 those debtors were notified. 24 THE COURT: And did Stretto, has Stretto learned 25 that there was improper access to information in any

Page 32 1 bankruptcy cases in any other courts? 2 MR. McNELIS: In any other courts? THE COURT: Courts. 3 MR. McNELIS: Yes. I, candidly, I don't know. 4 5 know two, this case and one other, are in the Southern 6 District of New York. I don't know what court the other two are in, but I know they're in courts other than this one. 7 8 THE COURT: Mr. Bruh? 9 MR. BRUH: Your Honor, Mark Bruh, United States 10 Trustee. I know the case names and districts. 11 THE COURT: We don't need to spread the names on 12 here. Have the judges been in those cases been notified? 13 MR. BRUH: Not to the best of my knowledge. 14 (indiscernible) has been notified as well. 15 THE COURT: I would say it's a broader problem 16 than the Southern District of New York. I don't ... you know 17 ... I hope Mr. Bruh or Mr. Masumoto, if the cases have been 18 identified to you, you will notify the US Trustee Offices in 19 those, that deal with those courts. Are they in the Second 20 Circuit or ...? 21 MR. BRUH: Your Honor, I am the attorney handling 22 the other matter. THE COURT: I want to be sure that there are 23 24 polices and procedures in place, including notifying the 25 judge who's got the case.

MR. McNELIS: Yes, understood. And obviously, a key focus of this investigation was let's make sure we know what information was impacted here that relates to a bankruptcy case. As soon as that was determined, even beyond knowing for sure the universe, April 22nd, you know, three days after the incident, or four days after the incident, all the debtors at least knew that there was an incident implicating that information.

THE COURT: The debtors but not the Courts?

MR. McNELIS: Right. An it just takes time to --

THE COURT: It doesn't take very long, pick up the phone, send an email. It's a nanosecond.

MR. McNELIS: Sure. What I meant was, it takes tie to determine the universe --

THE COURT: You need the (indiscernible). Stretto needs my signature on an order authorizing the retention.

If Stretto thinks it doesn't have to tell a judge in his

Court who authorized their retention, debtors' counsel may say, "Oh, this may go away." I don't care whether debtor's, what debtor -- I think, you know, Kirkland certainly notified the Court promptly, it certainly appears. I don't want to have to rely on debtors' counsel, creditors committee counsel, or any other counsel. Each claims agent has to have its retention approved by a judge. And there's an obligation to the Court ... the last ... almost too hard to

believe that a lawyer would say, "No, don't, let's just see how this works out. Nobody reports anything, don't go ahead." I hope no lawyer will ever do that; that didn't happen here. But if it turned out in another case that months had gone by because the debtors' lawyer wouldn't permit the claims agent to notify the Court, the claims agent isn't going to work in this Court again, I'll tell you that, is not going to work in this Court again if it ever turned out that it learned of improper access and didn't timely notify the Court.

MR. McNELIS: Understood. And given that distributions were ongoing in this case, that was a key consideration in this case. And that's why we --

THE COURT: You know, on May 7th, distributions hadn't resumed. Have they resumed? The distributions in Celsius? I get, every day, I get letters and emails from creditors complaining they hadn't received their distributions. You know, I ... today, actually, May 12th, it was filed on the documents, ECF 4886, request for assistance regarding bitcoin retrieval. "Dear Judge Glenn, I hope this finds you well ..." It has the person's name -- it's on the docket, it's public. "Recently, I received my bitcoin code from Celsius, but I have encountered difficulties in claiming it. It has come to my attention that PayPal has removed the option to claim such codes, adding to the

complexity of the situation. Despite my repeated attempts to contact Stretto, I have yet to receive any response or assistance." It goes on from there. Okay, this is ECF 4886.

This does ... you know, I understand there are a lot tickets and ... but every day I get communications from creditors who want to vacate the confirmation order, because you know, a confirmation order entered last year, a plan that's gone effective in January, people are having a hard time getting. I know there's a lot of creditors but ...

MR. KWASTENIET: Your Honor, Ross Kwasteniet from Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of the Celsius estate, for the record. Your Honor, it was our decision, Celsius's decision, to pause withdrawals, and we did it. We had to make sure that crypto was not going to be stolen and that wires weren't going to be misrouted and ...

THE COURT: I'm not faulting you for stopping distributions.

MR. KWASTENIET: Understood, Your Honor. I wanted to give the Court and update. And we understand, you know, creditors are frustrated. They were frustrated before the pause because there's technical difficulties in, you know, entering the codes correctly, whatever, all things that we've been working through and, frankly, making a lot of progress. Most people have been able to claim

Page 36 distributions. For the last few weeks, though, distributions have been on pause. Fortunately, I haven't had a lot of personal experience with data breaches, but I'm learning. Like these, you know, investigations are very time consuming, painstaking, complicated. The Celsius estate maintains a full suite of security personnel, and will at all times while we're holding customer assets. We've been working very closely with the Stretto team. It's been a very collaborative, you know, process. I believe that we are at a point now where in the next, you know, hopefully by tomorrow, we're able to

we're asking for final confirmation on. The Stretto team has answered 97 out of our 100 questions. You know,

open up distributions. We've got a few last datapoints that

directionally, there's a few last things that we're waiting for final confirmation on, and then we're going to be poised

17 to reopen the distribution process. So ...

THE COURT: And when is that?

MR. KWASTENIET: What's that?

THE COURT: When?

MR. KWASTENIET: I think, I expect it will happen certainly by the end of this week. It could happen as early as like this evening or tomorrow. We're very close, Your Honor. It may have, there may been emails that came across confirming we're good during this hearing, that I just

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Page 37 1 haven't seen. But we're very, very close. 2 THE COURT: Have you told creditors why 3 distributions were paused? MR. KWASTENIET: Yes, Your Honor. In the notice 4 5 that we filed on, I believe it was May 7 --6 MR. McNELIS: The initial notice was filed on 7 April 26th --8 MR. KWASTENIET: We filed a notice on April 26th, 9 Your Honor, informing everybody that there was a data 10 security incident, we were looking into it, and you know, 11 that we had paused distributions and would provide a further 12 update as soon as possible. So ... 13 THE COURT: Have you provided an update yet? 14 MR. KWASTENIET: Other than the update provided to 15 the Court last week, we haven't -- well, customers were 16 provided individualized notices by Stretto, so everybody 17 affected, but no, we would ... once we resume ... 18 THE COURT: But everybody's distributions were --19 MR. KWASTENIET: Understood. So, once we 20 recommence distributions, we plan to file a notice that 21 distributions are available again. And then we're also 22 working with Stretto on email notifications to people who 23 have gotten claim codes recently had to let them know 24 specifically that they can try again, that we've reopened 25 things.

Page 38 1 THE COURT: Would somebody please deal with ECF 2 4886 -- I don't want to put his name on the record -- and, 3 you know ... he ends by saying, "I am truly grateful for any assistance you can offer facilitating the resolution of this 4 5 issue." It's in your court now. 6 MR. KWASTENIET: Understood Your Honor. And there are others like that creditor and we will handle every one 7 8 of those. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Masomoto or Mr. Bruh? 10 MR. BRUH: Your Honor, Mark Bruh for the United 11 States Trustee. I'll be brief. You've covered a lot of 12 issues here. 13 THE COURT: What have I missed? Because I'm sure I've missed something. 14 15 MR. BRUH: We think the report should be public. 16 I don't know why it was submitted as a confidential letter 17 to Your Honor. We think it should be filed on the docket 18 for everyone to see. I don't think there's anything there 19 that would be giving away the house's information, so to 20 speak, on Stretto's side. That's the first point. 21 The second point, Your Honor hesitated for me to 22 name the cases. If you want to know them, I'll be happy to tell them to you, otherwise --23 THE COURT: Not on the record. 24 25 MR. BRUH: Very well, Your Honor. I will note,

for the one in this Court, I am the attorney, I have been in contact with the plan administrator in the other case, and I spoke to him as recently as earlier today, regarding what's taken place there. And they hope Stretto will have a dialog with them to resolve any issues in that case. And I think they heard Your Honor's words of wisdom today to get that moving. So, I appreciate that.

One of the concerns we have, Your Honor, is that there's been ... what we see is a copying of the Stretto logo. Now, that doesn't make this limited to this case or to crypto cases. But it's these bad actors could be every case that Stretto is involved in. So, we're concerned how widespread this problem is or can become. And we wanted to put that on the record and try to find a way to resolve this, because we just don't know. And there are other cases that have -- you know, it's not just money that's involved. There's person -- the dioceses cases, for example, and I know Stretto is involved in the diocese case; maybe not the one before Your Honor, I'm not sure. But we see that that could be an issue.

Also, Your Honor, when we spoke to Stretto's counsel yesterday, and we were talking about the 33 people who had their Social Security numbers and they said it was because they sent it to them, and then they had the information, whereas the hundreds of thousands didn't send

them the Social --

THE COURT: 104,000.

MR. BRUH: Well, it could be even more creditors that just weren't compromised by the hack. And then our concern was, albeit the information is not made public, what does Stretto do? And this is along Your Honor's thought process -- to scrub that information in case of a future hack. That information should never be there. If Stretto steps into the role as a clerk of the court, the clerk scrubs that information when it's submitted to the Court. We think, if they're looking at their policies, or Your Honor is, or we are, that that should be something going forward, perhaps, and further ordered. But that information should never be around for anyone ever to have that information.

I would just say, Your Honor, we did speak to Stretto, we did speak to Kirkland yesterday. We hope to continue to have an open dialog and we would, you know, happy to answer any questions Your Honor has at this time.

THE COURT: When the ex-claim matter arose, I really appreciated your office stepping up to that. It's not my goal to have the Court have an adversary relationship with every claim agent, or even a subset of claim agents. I do feel a responsibility to make sure that, to the fullest extent possible, appropriate procedures are in place,

hopefully to avoid things that happen; they haven't, okay.

But what do you do when it does? And I've already
expressed, I had ... sort of blew my stack at the last hearing
when I found out they haven't told any of the
accountholders. And they're saying, "Oh, but it was only
their names, addresses and email addresses. It wasn't their
Social Security number." Well, you know, names, addresses,
home addresses, email addresses, they're all PII under the
Bankruptcy Code; not as bad as the Social Security numbers.

I would ... I think you and your colleagues ought to
have a discussion about whether it's time to review not only
Stretto, but each of the claims agents who gets approved in

have a discussion about whether it's time to review not only Stretto, but each of the claims agents who gets approved in this district, to make sure that if something untoward happens, A, they have procedures to try -- it looks like Stretto -- I'm accepting for now, that they identified the problem right away. It's telling the Court, telling, don't rely solely ... their obligation is more than just a debtor's counsel. They're standing in place of the Clerk's Office in this function. They're not, you know ... fine, you can ... you know, maybe Kirkland isn't going to want to hire you in the next case if you tip them off. But you tick this Court off, and you're not going to work in this Court.

CLERK: Sorry, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.

CLERK: We have parties with raised hands. I

don't know if you want to allow them to ...

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THE COURT: Sure. It's, I always am happy to hear from -- I can't see them on the screen so you'll have to identify the names.

CLERK: Sure, Janell Eckhardt, please unmute.

MS. ECKHARDT: Thank you, Your Honor. My name is Janell Eckhardt, and I'm a Celsius Earn Creditor and appreciate that you're acknowledging the seriousness of this I wondered if perhaps you had considered how, back in October of '22, 2022, that we had engaged with a consumer privacy ombudsman when we were releasing the schedules. That was something that you and the US Trustee had set up. And that was something that she had set up a report that was something that maybe could be considered a resource. like Stretto is kind of minimizing the situation. And you can connect the addresses to, you know, what was in the schedules we're doing, while it addresses transaction histories, crypto holdings, and recent transactions that were done in those schedules. And people can look at it, it's a very large amount, you know, there's issues that happen to people that had crypto holdings, that had criminal things that happened to them. So, it's a very serious So, I didn't know if you considered that. you.

Thank you very much, Ms. Eckhardt.

THE COURT:

Page 43 1 Anybody else? Diana, anybody else have their hand raised? 2 CLERK: Mr. (indiscernible) had his hand up but I think he put it down. 3 THE COURT: Okay, anybody else? Any other? 4 That's all, Judge. 5 CLERK: 6 THE COURT: Okay, all right. Any of the counsel 7 in Court want to be heard further? Mr. Bruh? 8 MR. BRUH: Your Honor, Mark Bruh, United States 9 Just briefly on that comment, we had discussed it Trustee. 10 with counsel, the privacy ombudsman. She was discharged 11 when she filed her final report in the case, so we didn't 12 think, at this time, to bring her back in, in this role. 13 But ... 14 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Bruh. All 15 right. We're going to adjourn but the Chief Deputy Clerk is 16 sitting in the back of the room, and he may want to talk to 17 you off the record and see whether there's anything else. I take this very seriously, I've said that multiple times. 18 19 But ... all right, we're adj 20 21 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 22 4:01 PM) 23 24 25

Page 44 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarshi Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: May 16, 2024